

## Official Directory.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS:  
HON. WM. M. KINSLEY, Tenth District,  
St. Louis, Mo.  
U. S. LAND OFFICE—J. C. NOELL,  
Register, Wm. B. NEWMAN, Receiver—  
Iron County, Mo.  
JOHN L. THOMAS, Judge Twenty-Sixth  
Circuit, De Soto, Mo.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY IRON COUNTY.

COURTS:  
Circuit Court is held on the  
fourth Monday in April and October.  
County Court convenes on the  
first Monday of March, June, September  
and December.  
Probate Court is held on the first  
Monday in February, May, August and No-  
vember.

OFFICERS:  
A. W. HOLLOMAN, Presiding Judge County  
Court.  
JOS. G. CLARKSON, County Judge, South  
2nd District.  
J. E. LOW, County Judge, Western Dis-  
trict.  
J. S. JORDAN, Prosecuting Attorney.  
S. E. BUEFORD, Collector.  
W. A. FLETCHER, County Clerk.  
JOS. HUFF, Circuit Clerk.  
FRANZ LINDELL, Probate Judge.  
D. F. REESE, Treasurer.  
W. H. FISHER, Sheriff.  
S. P. HENRY, Assessor.  
G. W. HILL, Coroner.  
J. T. AKE, Public Adm'r, Iron County.  
A. W. HOLLOMAN, Surveyor.  
A. P. VANCE, School Commissioner.

## CHURCHES:

CATHOLIC CHURCH, Arcadia College  
and Pilot Knob. Rev. C. W. KENNEY, Rector.  
High Mass and Sermon at Arcadia College  
every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. Vespers and  
Benediction at 7 o'clock P. M. Sunday School  
at 9 o'clock P. M. High Mass and Sermon at  
Benediction at Pilot Knob Catholic Church  
at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Sunday School for  
children at 1:30 o'clock P. M.  
M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and  
Mountain Streets, Isaac Roberts, Pastor. Resi-  
dence: Iron County. Services every Sabbath  
at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School  
9:30 A. M. Class Meeting Sunday afternoon  
at 3 o'clock. Prayer Meeting Tuesday and  
Thursday evenings. Sabbath School at  
9:30 A. M.  
M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, Fort Hill,  
between Iron and Arcadia. Rev. A. T.  
TIDWELL, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday,  
morning and evening. Prayer meeting every  
Wednesday evening. Sabbath School at  
9:30 A. M.  
BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison street,  
near Knob street, F. M. SHUCH, Pastor.  
Residence: Iron County. Preaching on every  
Saturday before the first Sunday of each  
month at 2:30 P. M. and on the first and  
third Sundays at 11 A. M. Sunday School  
every Sunday at 9:30 A. M. and Prayer Meeting  
every Tuesday at 7:30 P. M.  
LUTHERAN CHURCH, Pilot Knob.  
Rev. OTTO PFAFF, Pastor.  
A. M. E. CHURCH, Corner Shepherd  
and Washington streets, Iron County. A. B.  
ANASTY, pastor.

## SOCIETIES:

IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F.,  
meets every Monday at its hall, corner Main  
and Madison streets. August RIEKE, N. G.  
J. T. BALDWIN, Secretary.  
IRONTON ESCAMPMENT, No. 29, I.  
O. O. F., meets on the first and third Thurs-  
day evenings of every month in Odd-Fellows'  
Hall, corner Main and Madison streets.  
IM BUCKMAN, C. P. FRANZ, DINGEL, Seribe-  
STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 133,  
A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, corner  
Main and Madison streets, on Saturday of  
preceding full moon. E. D. AKE, W. M.  
I. T. AKE, Secretary.  
MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A. M.,  
meets at the Masonic Hall on the first and  
third Tuesdays of each month, at 7 P. M. W.  
R. EDGAR, M. E. H. P. J. T. AKE, Sec-  
retary.  
VALLEY LODGE, No. 1870,  
KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meets in  
Odd-Fellows' Hall every alternate  
Wednesday evening. J. S. JORDAN,  
D. A. P. VANCE, Reporter.  
EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 62, A.  
F. & A. M. (colored), meets on the second  
Saturday of each month.  
IRON POST, No. 246, G. A. R.,  
meets the 2d and 4th Thursday  
Evenings of each month.  
C. R. PECK, Adj't.  
PILOT KNOB.  
PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 253, A. O. U. W.,  
meets every 2d and 4th Thursday  
evenings, 7:30 P. M., upstairs in Union  
Church.  
PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 156, I. O. O. F.,  
meets every Tuesday evening in their  
hall, CHAS. MASCHMEYER, Secretary.  
PILOT KNOB MISERS' BENEVOLENT  
ASSOCIATION. WM. SEARLE, President.  
THOS. TONKIN, Secretary.  
IRON LODGE, No. 30, SONS OF HER-  
MAN, meets on the second and last Sunday of  
each month. WM. STEPHENS, President.  
VAL. EPIPHANY, Secretary.  
IRON MOUNTAIN.  
IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 430,  
A. F. & A. M., meets Saturday night on or  
after the full moon. G. W. WOOD, W. M.  
J. B. GREEN, Secretary.  
IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 260, I.  
O. F., meets Wednesday night of each week.  
J. A. PARKER, Sec'y.  
IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 293,  
A. O. U. W., meets on the first and third  
Friday of each month.  
BELLEVUE.  
MOSAIC LODGE, No. 351, A. F. & A. M.,  
meets on Saturday night of or after the  
full moon. A. J. HARRALL, W. M.  
PHEBE LODGE, No. 330, I. O. O. F.,  
meets every Saturday in Masonic Hall.  
FARMERS ALLIANCE MEETINGS.  
Annapolis Alliance, No. 154, meets Satur-  
day, April 28th, 1888, and after that, every  
second Saturday, at 7:30 P. M.  
J. M. BROWN, Sec'y, Annapolis, Mo.  
Arcadia Valley Alliance, No. 104, meets on  
Saturday evenings before the 1st and 3d Sun-  
days of every month, at 7:30 P. M.  
JOHN LOITZ, Sec'y, Iron County, Mo.  
EAGLE ALLIANCE, No. 152, meets on the  
1st and 3d Saturdays of each month. All  
neighbors are invited.  
FRANCIS ALLIANCE meets at Hogan on the  
2d and 4th Tuesday of each month at 8  
o'clock P. M. B. S. GRADY, Sec'y.  
MARBLE CREEK ALLIANCE, No. 102, meets  
every month on Saturday evenings before  
the second Sunday at Logtown, and Satur-  
day evening before the fourth Sunday at the  
Red Schoolhouse in Marble Creek.  
W. T. SUTTON, Sec'y, Iron County, Mo.  
ELM GROVE ALLIANCE, No. 104, meets  
every other Saturday evening at the Elm  
Grove schoolhouse, Bellevue, at 7 o'clock P.  
M. J. W. LASHLEY, President.  
W. J. RESSLEIGH, Secretary.  
CEDAR GROVE ALLIANCE, No. 120, meets  
at the Cedar Grove schoolhouse in Bellevue,  
the second and fourth Saturday at 7:30 P.  
M. and 4th Saturdays in each month at 7 o'clock  
P. M. at the Bollinger Schoolhouse.  
CHAS. ORRICK, Sec'y.  
Carver Alliance, No. 291, meets on the 2d  
and 4th Saturdays in each month at 7 o'clock  
P. M. at the Bollinger Schoolhouse.  
J. C. HUFF, Sec'y.

# Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

VOLUME XXIV.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1891.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

NUMBER 29.

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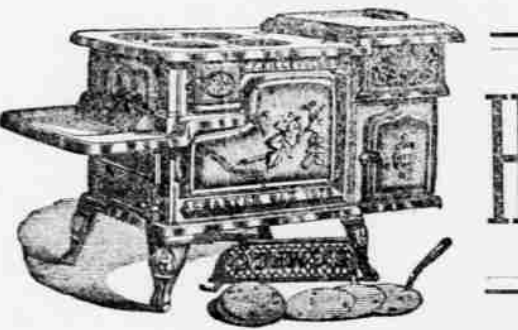
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STORE and SHOP, IRONTON, MO

### Bourbon Lawlessness.

Speaker Reed imagined himself at  
one-time not merely the Speaker, but the  
whole House of Representatives, and  
he was so much applauded by his party  
associates for his "bold" attitude  
that he presently came to imagine  
himself the whole government of the  
United States. But the people got a  
little tired of this and knocked Mr.  
Reed's party out.

Then Senator Hoar arose with the  
idea that though the people had  
knocked the party out, the party would  
not go out. It would just hold on.  
And he proposed to pass one of Speaker  
Reed's bills for this purpose. But  
even Senators were by this time begin-  
ning to remember that there was a  
Constitution, and Senator Hoar got  
knocked out too.

Now it is Governor Thayer, of Ne-  
braska, who is "electioneer" for a  
"lickin'." The people of Nebraska  
have elected a new Governor, and his  
election has been duly declared by the  
Legislature. But Governor Thayer  
will not give up. He surrounds him-  
self with troops and locks himself in  
and declares that the Democratic Gov-  
ernor shall not have the office.

Thayer's pretence that Boyd is in-  
eligible is, of course, only a pretence.  
If he believed that he would have taken  
legal measures before to establish  
the fact. But the Bourbons of the  
present day do not believe in legal  
measures. They believe in force.

Why bother with a quo warranto when  
bayonets are handy?  
The performance of Governor Thayer  
is an application of Realism to the  
government of a State. It is the very  
principle of the Force bill, that those  
who have power shall hold it, by what  
Quay calls the "mailed hand." It is  
on this plan that the so-called repub-  
licans of Central and South America  
have been conducted, but it will not  
do in the United States.

People are tired of revolutionists.  
They showed this at the last election,  
and if these desperate remnants of the  
defeated Bourbon party believe that  
they can continue to defy the popular  
will they will find the next harsher  
than the last. But they can undoubt-  
edly do a great deal of mischief in the  
meanwhile. As Mr. Bayard put it the  
other night, having received notice to  
quit, they are trying to set fire to the  
premises.—Philadelphia Times.

### Silver and the Two Great Parties.

Three Democratic Senators voted  
against the free coinage amendment.  
Sixteen Republican Senators voted for  
it. It is doubtful if Mr. McPherson of  
New Jersey, Mr. Gray of Delaware, and  
Mr. Wilson of Maryland represented the  
opinions of their constituents in  
opposing free coinage. It is certain  
that the Republican Senators who vot-  
ed for free coinage could not have vot-  
ed otherwise without being censured  
by their constituents; and there are  
other Republican Senators who would  
have been more faithful to public opin-  
ion in their States if they had followed  
Mr. Stewart instead of Mr. Sherman.

The silver question leaves the Dem-  
ocracy substantially united. The scan-  
dalous Democratic opposition to silver  
is only found along the Atlantic sea-  
board. The Republican party, on the  
other hand, is divided by what may  
prove to be a very serious division.  
Taking the vote on the free coinage  
amendment as a test, about two-thirds  
of the Republican party oppose and  
one-third favor silver. Actually the  
division is probably more nearly into  
halves. What-aver the proportions,  
the danger of the division to the Re-  
publicans is that the new States upon  
which they have founded their calcu-  
lations for 1892, are resolute for free  
coinage; and to some other States,  
such as Nevada and Colorado, silver is  
of a good deal more importance than  
the Republican party.

The situation is decidedly ticklish  
for the Republicans. Will they dare  
to refuse the demands of the silver  
States?  
The silver question has done the  
Democracy the service of making im-  
possible the selection by a Democratic  
national convention of a candidate op-  
posed to silver. To the Republicans  
the silver problem is a dangerous thing;  
and it will be a fatal thing if the pro-  
fessional dread of silver which has fill-  
ed the minds of recent Secretaries of  
Treasury is to overrule the instinct of  
self-preservation and prudent politics.

Free coinage, when restricted to  
American silver only, is not so terrible  
a thing anyway.—New York Sun.

### Farmer Democrats.

The tillers of the soil have been Dem-  
ocrats since the foundation of the world.  
If Able had lived until now he would  
have been a Democrat. His offering  
found favor in the sight of the Lord  
because it emanated from a heart devoted  
to peaceful pursuits, gentle thoughts  
and goodly motives. Cincinnatus was  
Democrat, and he left his plow with all  
the honest simplicity and determina-  
tion to do right which rendered his  
name famous in the annals of time.

There is something in the atmos-  
phere of independence incident to life  
on the farm that makes the agricultur-  
ist free. Find the farmer where you  
will, he has a broad sense of justice and  
of right. He loves his neighbor and

cherishes the property of another as  
his own. He hates treachery and  
cowardice and wrong-doing; he upholds  
law and order; he maintains churches  
and schools; he is the foundation stone  
of prosperity and progress—the begin-  
ning and the end of national wealth  
under every constitutional govern-  
ment.

In the Georgian paradise, along the  
Russian steppes and the Algerian  
frontier, under Russian snows and Ger-  
man suns, in the vineyards of France,  
amid the blue-bells of Scotland and the  
great American fields, the farmer is a  
despiser of despotism, a hater of oppres-  
sion, the foe of inequality and the friend  
of right.

Whether his calling makes him a  
Democrat or whether his Democracy  
leads to his calling, is immaterial. He  
has been voting the Democratic ticket  
wherever he had a chance to vote and  
the facts truthfully before him, from  
the beanbag ballots of the Caesars to  
the last November elections. Some-  
times his vote has not been counted;  
sometimes he has been misled and lied  
to; sometimes his honest vision has  
been obscured by appeals to passion  
and prejudice; but afterward he has  
taken revenge upon his false guides  
and entered summary judgment against  
those who have betrayed him.

As long as the Democratic party is  
right and can properly reach the ears  
of the farmers, they will go hand in  
hand. Protection would have been  
dispensed long since if the farmers  
could have been earlier reached with  
the truth. But prejudices had inter-  
vened, passions been appealed to and  
lies disseminated among them. Now  
that the facts are before them, they are  
voting the Democratic ticket in Iowa  
and their brethren in Missouri  
and two years from now they will  
sweep the country upon a Democratic  
platform.—Jefferson City  
Tribune.

### The New Faith and the Old Faith.

It is hardly possible that the trail of  
the Rev. Mr. MacQuarry can end in  
any other way than by his conviction  
as a priest who has violated his ordina-  
tion vows.  
The views of the incarnation and of  
inspiration which he expressed in his  
book, to which he still clings, may not  
be very different from the opinions  
held by many of the clergy, but when  
they are tested by the spirit and the  
positive declarations of all the stand-  
ards of the Episcopal Church and of  
orthodoxy generally, they are indis-  
putably heretical. Such a test the  
ecclesiastical court at Cleveland must  
apply. Its function is not to decide  
whether the new method of Biblical  
criticism is more reasonable than the  
old faith in the scriptures, but whether  
the one is consistent with the other.  
The creed of the Church is not on trial,  
and the court has no authority to ex-  
press any opinion as to its need of  
amendment or its agreement with the  
suggestions of Mr. MacQuarry. The  
sole business of the tribunal is to deter-  
mine whether his teaching is in agree-  
ment with the creed as it stands, and  
with the declarations of its ordination  
vows.

Those vows were that he would  
"minister the Doctrine and Sacra-  
ments, and the Discipline of Christ, as  
the Lord had commanded, and as this  
Church received the same, according  
to the Commandments of God." His  
promise, therefore, was to teach  
the faith as the Church proclaimed it,  
and not as he himself should determine  
it to be from his private interpretation  
of the Scriptures. He was not obliged  
to make the vows, because he was un-  
der no obligation to enter the Episco-  
pal ministry; but, having made them,  
the Cleveland court must hold him to  
strict obedience to their terms.

The faith received by the Church is  
expressed in unmistakable language in  
the creeds and prayers of the Book of  
Common Prayer. There is no Episco-  
palian who has any doubts as to what  
it is. The statements of it are always  
clear and simple. They are that Jesus  
was "conceived by the Holy Spirit,  
born of the Virgin Mary," that "He  
suffered and was buried; and the third  
day He rose again, according to the  
Scriptures; and ascended into heaven  
and sitteth on the right hand of the  
Father." The declarations are re-  
peated many times throughout the  
liturgy, and always as statements of  
historical facts, upon which the whole  
body of theology rests, not as mere  
figurative expressions capable of vari-  
ous interpretations. What they mean  
is as clear as the understanding as the  
story of the crucifixion itself. They are  
that Jesus was born of a virgin and  
that God and not a man was His father.  
He rose from the dead and ascended  
into heaven, not as a mere spiri-  
tual vision, but as a material body.

When, therefore, Mr. MacQuarry  
argues that "the evidence adducible  
rather seems to favor the view that  
Joseph was the father of Jesus," and  
that "Christ's resurrection was a spiri-  
tual appearance," and nothing more, he  
puts himself squarely in opposition to  
the faith of the Church. He does more  
than simply reject it. He treats it as a  
mere childish superstition, a fairy tale,  
which should be examined and dissi-  
pated by reason, as the old stories of  
mythology have been explained. If he  
is right, not only the Episcopal Church,  
but all Christendom also has been be-  
lieving in a falsehood. Jesus as the  
son of Joseph was a man only, born  
along the lines of the latest generation,  
and worship of Him is mere man wor-  
ship.

His prompt conviction by the Cleve-  
land court seems therefore to be inevit-  
able. Whether what he teaches be  
true or false, there can be no more  
doubt that it is not the faith received  
and taught by the Church than that it  
is a logical deduction from the reason-  
ing of the new school of Biblical criti-  
cism now so influential in many of our the-  
ological seminaries.—N. Y. Sun.

Governor Russell, of Massachusetts,  
can use other hand in writing. One  
hand, however, was enough to enable  
him give the people of his State the  
unusual benefit of a Democratic gov-  
ernor's message.

### What England's Army Costs.

In a paper read the other day before  
the Royal Statistical Society Sir Charles  
Dilke gave his countrymen something  
to think and talk about. He showed  
how much more England pays for her  
army than does either Germany or  
France, and how much less she gets  
for the expenditure.

It appears that the armies of the  
British empire, including the forces of  
India and of the colonies, cost \$175,000,  
000 a year. On the other hand, the  
German army costs about \$167,500,000,  
and the French army a little more than  
\$140,000,000. In return for the outlay  
either Germany or France can put in  
the field on the twenty-first day of  
mobilization over 2,000,000 soldiers of  
uniform quality with between 3,000  
and 4,000 guns, while behind this stu-  
pendous force would be held in reserve  
a vast, garrison and a riflor army.  
The British empire, though comprising  
an aggregate area forty-five times  
greater than that of either Germany or  
France in Europe, could muster but  
755,000 men of various quality, some  
being quite worthless, and only a small  
proportion being applicable to a Euro-  
pean campaign. We should mark how  
this total is made up to appreciate its  
inferiority to the military resources of  
the great Continental powers. In the  
nominal aggregate of 755,000 Sir Charles  
Dilke includes, besides 211,000 regular  
soldiers scattered throughout the em-  
pire, and 68,000 good native troops in  
India, 55,000 of the first-class reserve,  
11,000 yeomanry, 224,000 volunteers,  
whose value is questionable, and at all  
events has not been tested; 56,000 un-  
trustworthy native troops in India, and  
23,000 described as odds and ends.

These figures comprise everything from  
one battalion of the Guards to the  
Irish constabulary, the St. Helena mil-  
itia, and the native policeman in India.  
Not only is the military force, for  
which Great Britain pays such a great  
sum of money, heterogeneous in respect  
of discipline and aptitude for war, but  
it reveals another source of weakness  
in the disproportion of the several arms.  
The British military authorities have  
only 12,000 horses to mount 19,000  
troopers, both in India and at home.  
The nominal number of guns is 600,  
and of these not over 320 could be plac-  
ed in the field. It is impossible to make  
one battery ready without diverting  
three batteries, and the largest force  
that England could within reason-  
able time send from her shores  
would be a single army corps.

These facts were recently testified to by  
Gen. Brackenbury and other army officers  
before the House of Commons Commit-  
tee on army expenditure.  
How much of the British outlay for  
military purposes is accounted for by  
the fact that England has to pay the  
market rate for soldiers, whereas on  
the Continent they are secured by  
compulsion? According to Gen. Brack-  
enbury's evidence, the addition of \$30,  
000,000 to the German estimates would  
balance the excess of expenditure re-  
quired by recruiting as compared with  
conscription. But in calculating the  
cost of conscription as contrasted with  
recruitment, the effect of the former  
system on the productive energies of a  
people ought to be kept in view. Sir  
John Adye has shown from a careful  
analysis of emigration statistics that in  
the last twelve months over 200,000  
men, or more than the whole contin-  
gent of the year, were lost to Germany  
through the desire to avoid compulsory  
military service. One must also bear  
in mind the loss to agriculture and  
manufactures resulting from the with-  
drawal of hundreds of thousands of  
young men from labor during the time  
that they are serving under the colors.

It is also true that the cost of main-  
taining soldiers from one point to another  
is necessarily far greater in the case of  
England than of Germany. The territory  
which the German army is called  
upon to defend is compact and rela-  
tively small, whereas the possessions  
of Great Britain are scattered all over  
the world. Yet after all deductions  
have been made on the various grounds  
mentioned, the face of the numbers re-  
mains that Englishmen pay too much  
for what they actually get in the way  
of military resources. That was the  
conclusion frankly expressed by Lord  
Raid, the Chief of the Estimates, before  
the last committee on army expendi-  
ture. His frankness gave so much im-  
bue to the permanent officials of the  
War Office that they determined to  
prevent a reappointment of the com-  
mittee, and thus far they have suc-  
ceeded.—N. Y. Sun.

Where Does the Protection Come In?  
The Worcester Spy has this to say  
concerning the recent advance in prices  
for the Stevens Linen Works:  
As the result of the new tariff the Stevens  
Linen Works, the largest of the kind in the  
United States, whose sales are said to  
amount to \$1,000,000 a year, have given notice of  
the following advance in the price of goods:  
Towels, \$1 to \$1.25; \$1.50 to \$1.75; \$1.75 to \$2  
per dozen; buck towels, \$2 to \$2.50; \$2.50 to  
\$2.75 per dozen; napkins, 75 cents to 90  
cents; \$1 to \$1.15 per dozen; table damask,  
25 cents to 29 cents; 30 cents to 35 cents; 40  
cents to 46 cents per yard; linen toweling,  
5 cents to 5 1/2 cents; 7 cents to 8 1/2 cents; 10  
cents to 11 1/2 cents; 12 cents to 13 1/2 cents per  
yard; chenille table covers, 75 cents to \$1,  
\$1.50 to \$1.75 each; table cloths, 75 cents to  
90 cents; \$1 to \$1.15; \$1.25 to \$1.40 each.

The Stevens Linen Works were es-  
tablished, so their trade marks say,  
in 1846. With one exception, that year  
ran its course with the lowest tariff  
that operated in the United States for  
the last fifty years. The Stevens Lin-  
en Works, instead of failing, as an in-  
fant industry, during that period, for  
want of protection, prospered and in-  
creased their plant until it became the  
largest of the kind in United States.  
The McKinley Bill becomes a law; the  
speeches made in its favor while the  
bill was on its passage have been  
translated into various languages and  
scattered throughout Europe. The  
purpose of showing what a prosperous  
country this is for the laborer. Simul-  
taneously with the passage of the bill  
factory owners in England announce to  
their employees that, in consequence of  
its becoming a law, they must dis-  
charge half of their workmen. The  
English workmen start for the United  
States, and, as a consequence, we have  
more consumers of our goods. We ought  
to be happy in the knowledge that so  
many people are here to wear the lin-  
en manufactured by the Stevens Com-  
pany. The number of those who are

employed in the manufacture of linen  
in this country is estimated at about  
2,500, while those who wear linen must  
be over thirty millions. The Stevens  
Manufacturing Company, while re-  
membering themselves in this holiday  
season, did not take their employees in-  
to account, for the prices paid for labor  
did not advance with the firm. Now,  
what is the gain to labor? How much  
protection did it receive in this case?  
Thirty millions of people pay more for  
linen than before, but the wages of the  
operatives who make the fabric do not  
increase. Thousands of foreign work-  
men, forced out of employment in their  
own country, come here and stand as  
menace to those already employed; for,  
as soon as hunger gives the signal,  
they will climb over the fence of pro-  
tection and work for less money than is  
now paid. With men in enforced idleness  
and dependent on the community  
for support some people will have to do  
without linen. After a time, when a  
reaction sets in, it will reach the Stevens  
Manufacturing Company, and they will  
be shutting down their factories.  
Where does the protection come in?—  
Journal Knights of Labor.

### Negro Colonization.

Senator Teller, on the seventh, by  
request, introduced a bill, which is as  
follows: "Be it enacted by the Senate  
and House of Representatives of the United  
States of America in Congress assembled,  
That the Secretary of the Treasury pay to  
agents of the 'Afro-American Company,'  
the modest sum of \$50,000,000 to be  
used for the permanent settlement of  
the colored people of the United States,  
who wish to settle a colony in Lower  
California under the provisions of  
the United States Government, said  
\$50,000,000 to be returned to the United  
States Government within forty years,  
with as small interest as possible. An  
odd petition, evidently drawn up by a  
colored preacher, accompanies the bill.  
The document states: 'We now, gen-  
tlemen, for the negro race, in the name  
of God and humanity, ask of you to  
tell what dignity and honor has been  
accorded to the negro for all that he  
has done and is still willing to do?  
We do not wish any royal crown put  
upon the negro or any royal apparel  
that the king wore, and neither do we  
wish to be put on the king's steed, or  
led through the streets of the cities of  
this country, and exclaim that this shall  
be done to the men whom the king de-  
lights to honor.' After detailing their  
plans of settlement in the Cali-  
fornia Utopia, the petition proceeds:  
'We will call your attention to the of-  
fenses and taskmaster of King Phe-  
araoh, who went into him and said the  
fault was in him and not in his servants.  
We do not say the fault is in the honest  
Government, but, for God's sake,  
if we can not live together in peace  
and harmony help us to secure a home  
where we will be a service to ourselves,  
as God has declared if you cannot live  
in peace you had better be a thousand  
miles apart. This appeal is not for a  
few individuals, but for the entire  
African negro. A decree from the  
Almighty God must stand, and he has  
decreed for Ethiopia. Now, gentle-  
men, before his work shall fall heavily  
and earth shall pass away.'—Christian  
Advocate.

### A Hundred and Forty Religions.